

TOP SECRET

ANNEX C

CHINESE NATIONALIST AIR CAPABILITIES

AIRCRAFT

The Chinese Nationalist Air Force (CNAF) consists of 8 1/3 combat groups possessing 384 tactical aircraft. At present only 264 are considered to be combat serviceable. Of these 121 are combat types including 35 light bombers and 86 piston fighters predominantly of U.S. World War II design.

The CNAF offensive capability is considered limited to the coastal area of southeast China and is capable of being sustained at maximum levels only for a period of short duration because of a lack of spare parts and improper maintenance facilities. This period would be further decreased by combat losses particularly if the CNAF were opposed by jet aircraft.

Defensive capabilities are limited by use of obsolescent F-51 and F-47 aircraft as interceptors and the inadequate anti-aircraft equipment presently available. Early warning radar, ground observers, and fighter control stations form links of an air defense patterned after USAF World War II aircraft control and warning nets.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL

At present no ground controlled interception (GCI) is practiced. All information furnished the intercepting aircraft is based upon information received from monitoring radar station broadcasts and transmitted to the intercept aircraft through a relay net. The individual pilot is responsible for navigation and search of his assigned area. Vectors are not utilized.

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nor are there any provisions for maintaining fighter tracks in control stations. It is felt that with the recent acquisition of more modern radar equipment, GCI practices probably will be used in the near future.

EARLY WARNING RADAR

The CNAF early warning system is composed of a group of early warning stations plus several ground observation stations. The system is relatively comprehensive since the locations of the radar and ground observers make it almost impossible for any aircraft to approach Formosa undetected. The system, however, suffers a serious disadvantage because of the time lag required from the moment of observation to the time this information is relayed to fighter control stations and thence to the pilot. The Air Defense Control Center is located at Taipei with 5 control stations located at Taipei, Hsinchu, Taichung, Chiayi and Pingtung.

ANTIAIRCRAFT

In general, antiaircraft defense has been neglected by the Chinese Nationalist Armed Forces. The guns presently available are of pre-World War II types of various countries and are not believed to be radar controlled. It is generally considered that the antiaircraft defense system is the weakest link in the Chinese Nationalist Air Defense Establishment.

AIR FACILITIES

There are a total of 19 air facilities (including 2 seaplane stations) in various stages of use on Formosa at this time.

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ANNEX D

CHINESE COMMUNIST AIR ORDER OF BATTLE, 26 NOVEMBER 1951

The Chinese Communist Air Force (CCAF) is estimated to have available a total of approximately 1450 aircraft, including about 110 aircraft of the North Korean Air Force (NKAF) and approximately 800 Jet fighters of undetermined subordination, operating in coordination with the CCAF. It is estimated that this aggregate air strength, in addition to the 800 jet fighters, consists of approximately 250 conventional fighters, 150 ground attack, 150 light bombers, and 100 2-engine transports. The bulk of this air strength currently is estimated to be deployed in Northeast China and Manchuria. However, in the face of imminent air attack, the CCAF could be deployed with little delay for the defense of threatened areas.

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